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April 2008



Black-backed woodpecker David Govatski

### U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

# Silvio O. Conte

National Fish and Wildlife Refuge

 $Nulhegan\ Basin\ Division\ Birds$ 

#### Introduction

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established the Nulhegan Basin Division of the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge in 1999 on more than 26,000 acres of wild lands in Essex County, Vermont. The Nulhegan River and three of its four major tributaries – the North, Yellow and Black branches - exert a strong influence over refuge habitats. Bogs, fens, shrub-dominated wetlands and swamps, as well as lowland conifer, montane and hardwood forests support a diversity of bird species. Several bird species that are uncommon in the Northeast occur here at the southern periphery of their breeding ranges. This group consists of year-round residents such as boreal chickadees. gray jays, spruce grouse, and blackbacked woodpeckers, as well as migratory species, including baybreasted warblers, palm warblers, olivesided flycatchers, rusty blackbirds, and Philadelphia vireos. In addition, wetland and upland areas provide stopover habitat for transient birds and wintering habitat for finch, crossbill and grosbeak populations.

Visitors can take short walks on any of the 40 miles of gravel roads and numerous logging paths, and see a variety of warbler, finch, flycatcher, vireo, thrush and woodpecker species.

# Four birding hotspots: (see map for locations)

1. Stone Dam Road entrance area: This is a riparian, wooded area along the Nulhegan River and Stone Dam Road. Watch for Canada, black-throated green, northern parula, blackburnian and black-throated blue warblers along the power line corridor. Common merganser, great blue heron and belted kingfisher can be seen along the river.

- 2. Peanut Dam Road: This 1.3 mile spur road through a mix of spruce-fir and tamarack provides great habitat for boreal species such as black-backed woodpecker, boreal chickadee, gray jay and spruce grouse, as well as several species of warblers, and ruby and goldencrowned kinglets.
- 3. Lewis Pond and Lewis Pond Overlook: Watch for loons on the pond in spring and migrating waterfowl in the fall. At 2,100 feet elevation, the overlook offers views of Lewis Pond and the Nulhegan Basin below.
- 4. Mollie Beattie Bog: This is a good place to watch for boreal species while observing an assortment of warblers along Four Mile Road. Blackpoll, palm, Nashville and magnolia warblers can be seen here. Swamp, Lincoln's and white-throated sparrows breed close by.



#### **User notes:**

The birds listed are likely to be seen on the refuge and in adjoining areas.

The numbers and species of birds that can be seen vary by season. The best time to view neo-tropic migrants and summer residents is in mid-April through mid-June, when deciduous trees have not fully leaved out. Nearly 100 bird species breed on the refuge during summer. September offers a host of south-bound migrants for viewing. Late winter months and early spring are excellent for viewing boreal species such as black-backed woodpecker, gray jay, boreal chickadee and spruce grouse.

The public is welcome to visit the Nulhegan Basin Division year-round, however the type of access (i.e., foot, automobile, snowmobile) varies by season. The division is closed to wheeled vehicular access during snowmobile and "mud" seasons. Snowmobile season starts in December and lasts until mud season, which is typically mid-April through late May. During this time the division is still accessible by foot. Please call 877/811 5222 for more information on current road conditions or contact the division headquarters for more details.

The following list contains 169 species that have been observed on or near the refuge. This list is in accordance with the 7th American Ornithologists' Union checklist.

#### Key to the Checklist Season

St. status

$\sim$	Doctors	
Sp	spring	March 16 – May 31
$\mathbf{S}$	summer	June 1 – July 31
${f F}$	fall	August 1 – November 15
$\mathbf{W}$	winter	November 16 – March 15

#### Status

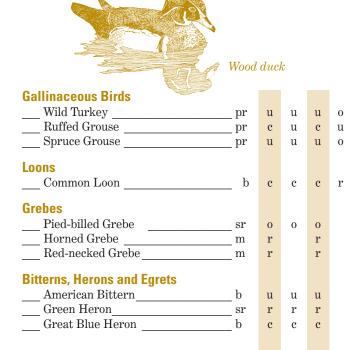
Jta	tus	
m	migrant	not considered a breeder
pr	permanent resident	assumed to breed
sr	summer resident	not known to breed
wr	winter resident	not known to breed
	breeder irruptive	breeds on or near the refuge numbers fluctuate erratically, usually based on food availability

#### Relative Abundance

Abundance codes indicate likelihood of observing species in appropriate habitat.

a	abundant	a species which is very numerous
$\mathbf{c}$	common	likely to be seen or heard in suitable habitat
u	uncommon	present, but not certain to be seen
0	occasional	seen only a few times during a season
r	rare	may be present but not every year
$\mathbf{v}$	vagrant	has occurred in intervals greater than 10
	-	years

	St	Sp	$\mathbf{S}$	F	w
Geese and Ducks					
Snow Goose	m	r		0	
Canada Goose	b	c	u	c	
Wood Duck	b	c	c	c	
Mallard	b	c	c	c	r
American Black Duck	b	u	u	u	r
Green-winged Teal	m	u		0	
American Wigeon	m	r		r	
Northern Pintail	m	r		r	
Northern Shoveler	m	r			
Blue-winged Teal	m	r	$\mathbf{r}$	r	
Ring-necked Duck	b	0	0	0	
Common Merganser	pr	u	u	c	r
Hooded Merganser	pr	u	u	u	r



	$\mathbf{St}$	Sp	$\mathbf{S}$	F	W
New World Vultures					
Turkey Vulture	sr	u	u	u	
Osprey, Hawks and Eagles					
Osprey	. b	u	u	u	
Northern Harrier	. b	u	u	u	
Golden Eagle	m			r	V
Bald Eagle	m	0	0	0	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	pr	u	u	u	0
Cooper's Hawk	pr	r	r	r	r
Northern Goshawk		0	0	0	0
Broad-winged Hawk	b	u	c	u	
Red-shouldered Hawk	sr	r	r		
Red-tailed Hawk	b	u	0	u	r
Rough-legged Hawk	wr			r	r
Falcons					
American Kestrel	b	u	0	c	
Merlin	b	0	0	0	
Peregrine Falcon		0	0	0	



Rails				
Virginia Rail	b	u	u	u
Sora	b	0	0	0
Common Moorhen	m	r		r
Plovers				
Semipalmated Plover	m	r		r
Killdeer	b	u	0	0
Sandpipers and Phalaropes Greater Yellowlegs	m	r		0
Lesser Yellowlegs	m			r
Solitary Sandpiper	m	0	0	u
Spotted Sandpiper	b	u	u	u
Semipalmated Sandpiper	m	r	r	r
Least Sandpiper	m	u	u	u
Wilson's Snipe	b	c	c	c
American Woodcock	b	c	u	u

	St	Sp	S	F'	W
Pigeons and Doves					
Mourning Dove	b	c	c	c	u
Cuckoos					
Black-billed Cuckoo	b	r	0	0	



	St	Sp	S	F	W
Vireos		-			
Blue-headed Vireo	b	c	c	c	
Red-eyed Vireo	b	c	a	c	
Philadelphia Vireo	b	r	r	r	
Warbling Vireo	b	r	r		
Crows and Jays					
Blue Jay	pr	c	c	c	u
Gray Jay	pr	u	u	u	c
American Crow	pr	c	c	c	u
Common Raven	pr	u	u	u	u
	Pa	rula			
Larks					
Horned Lark	m	О		0	r
Swallows					
Tree Swallow	b	c	c	u	
Bank Swallow	b	u	u	u	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	b	u	u	u	
Cliff Swallow	sr	О	0	0	
Barn Swallow	b	u	u	u	
01:1					

**Chickadees** 

**Nuthatches** 

Creepers

Wrens

**Kinglets** 

**Thrushes** 

\_\_\_ Black-capped Chickadee \_\_\_\_ pr \_\_ Boreal Chickadee \_\_\_\_ pr

\_\_\_ Red-breasted Nuthatch \_\_\_\_ pr

\_\_\_\_ White-breasted Nuthatch\_\_\_\_\_ pr

Brown Creeper \_\_\_\_\_ pr

\_\_\_ House Wren \_\_\_\_ b

\_\_\_ Golden-crowned Kinglet \_\_\_\_ pr

\_\_\_ Ruby-crowned Kinglet \_\_\_\_ b

Wood Thrush

Eastern Bluebird\_\_\_\_\_ sr

\_\_\_ Winter Wren

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	St	Sp	S	F'	W
Veery	b	c	$\mathbf{c}$	u	
Swainson's Thrush	b	u	c	u	
Hermit Thrush	b	c	c	c	
American Robin	b	c	c	c	r
Mimic Thrushes					
Gray Catbird	b	u	u	u	
Northern Mockingbird	sr		$\mathbf{r}$		
Brown Thrasher	b	0	0		
Starlings					
European Starling	b	u	u	u	0
Pipits					
American Pipit	m			0	
<b>V</b> axwings					
Bohemian Waxwing	i	r		r	0
Cedar Waxwing		0	c	c	0
CCdai waxwiig	0	Ü	C	C	
Vood Warblers					
Tennessee Warbler	m	0	0	u	
Nashville Warbler	b	c	c	c	
Northern Parula	b	c	c	c	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	b	c	c	c	
Cape May Warbler	m	r	r	0	
Magnolia Warbler	b	c	c	c	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	b	c	c	a	
Black-and-white Warbler	b	u	u	u	
Blackpoll Warbler	b	u	u	u	
Pine Warbler	b	u	u	u	
Palm Warbler	b	0	0	0	
Yellow Warbler	b	u	u	u	
Mourning Warbler	b	u	u	u	
Canada Warbler	b	u	c	u	
Canada Warbler	m	r	r	r	
Ovenbird	b	c	a	u	
Northern Waterthrush	b	c	c	u	
Common Yellowthroat	b	c	c	c	
American Redstart	b	c	c	u	
anagers					
Scarlet Tanager	b	u	u	0	



	St	Sp	$\mathbf{s}$	F	W
Sparrows		•			
American Tree Sparrow	wr	u		u	u
Field Sparrow	b	r	r		
Chipping Sparrow	b	c	c	c	
Fox Sparrow	m	r		0	
Savannah Sparrow	b	u	u	u	
Lincoln's Sparrow	b	u	u	0	
Song Sparrow	b	c	c	c	$\mathbf{r}$
Swamp Sparrow	b	c	c	u	
White-throated Sparrow	b	c	c	c	r
White-crowned Sparrow	m	r		u	
Dark-eyed Junco	b	c	u	c	u
Lapland Longspur	m			r	
Snow Bunting	wr			u	0
Sparrows					
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	b	u	u	u	
Northern Cardinal	pr	r	r	r	r



\_\_\_ Bobolink \_\_\_\_\_

Indigo Bunting\_

**Blackbirds and Orioles** 

\_\_\_ House Sparrow \_

## h a a

Eastern Meadowlark	b	r	r	r	
Red-winged Blackbird	b	c	c	0	
Common Grackle	b	c	c	u	
Rusty Blackbird	b	u	u	u	
Brown-headed Cowbird	b	u	0	u	
Baltimore Oriole	b	u	0		
Finches					
Purple Finch	b	u	u	u	$\mathbf{r}$
Red Crossbill	i	r	r	r	$\mathbf{r}$
White-winged Crossbill	i	r	r	r	$\mathbf{r}$
Pine Grosbeak	i	0		0	O
Pine Siskin	b	u	u	u	u
American Goldfinch	b	u	u	u	u
Common Redpoll	i	r		r	$\mathbf{r}$
Hoary Redpoll	i				$\mathbf{r}$
Evening Grosbeak	b	u	u	u	0
Old World Sparrows					



### **NOTES**

Location	
Date	Time
Observers	

Special thanks to Northeast Kingdom Audubon members Carolyn Boardman and Thomas Berriman for all their hard work in compiling this comprehensive list.

